

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT FACT SHEET

Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services

This fact sheet contains information about the impact of alcohol and other drug use in the City of Attleboro. Admission data were reported to the Bureau of Substance Abuse Services (BSAS) Substance Abuse Management Information System in FY 2003.

Residents of the City of Attleboro

Characteristics of Admissions

In FY 2003, there were 115,896 admissions to licensed substance abuse treatment services in all of Massachusetts; 0.4% (445) of these admissions reside in the City of Attleboro.¹ **Please note that these statistics represent only admissions, and can represent a figure larger than the actual number of individuals.** In FY 2003, admissions to all residential and outpatient substance abuse treatment services from the City of Attleboro reported the following characteristics:

- 77.3% (344) were male and 22.7% (101) were female.
- 59.3% (264) were between the ages of 30-49.
- 84.3% (375) were white non-Latino, 4.9% (22) were black non-Latino, 7.0% (31) were Latino, and 3.8% (17) were other racial categories.
- 58.7% (261) were never married, 15.1% (67) were married, and 26.3% (117) reported not to be married now.
- 22.7% (101) had less than high school education, 52.6% (234) completed high school, and 24.7% (110) had more than high school education.
- 33.7% (150) were employed.
- 9.2% (41) were homeless.
- 36.6% (163) had prior mental health treatment.

Primary Substance of Use

At admission clients identify a “primary drug” of use which is the substance currently causing them the most problems. Table 1 compares the proportional distribution of primary drugs in Massachusetts with that for the City of Attleboro.

Table 1					
Primary Drug by District and State FY 2003					
	Alcohol	Heroin	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack
City	63%	20%	5%	4%	2%
State	43%	38%	6%	4%	4%

Substances Used in Past Year

Upon entering treatment, each client is asked to report ALL substances used in the past year (12 months) prior to admission. Admissions frequently report using more than one substance within the year. The use of more than one psychoactive substance, such as alcohol and marijuana, is referred to as ‘polydrug’ or ‘polysubstance’ use.

¹ To protect client confidentiality, statistics representing clients under 18 years of age have been excluded from this fact sheet.

Table 2 shows ALL substances which clients reported using in the year prior to admission, as well as the prevalence of injection drug users (IDU's), individuals who use a needle to ingest cocaine, crack, heroin or another drug to get high.

Table 2 Number of admissions Reporting Substance Used: FY 1995 – FY 2003							
City of Attleboro							
	Total	Alcohol	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack	Heroin	IDU
FY '96	613	542	195	209	91	143	104
FY '97	578	511	189	149	70	106	84
FY '98	555	474	166	157	57	149	111
FY '99	546	460	188	175	48	150	121
FY '00	506	430	154	137	50	143	105
FY '01	455	378	142	122	56	137	107
FY '02	490	407	132	130	59	128	100
FY '03	445	369	107	103	39	123	78

Heroin and Injection Drug Use

Figure 1 below shows the proportional increases in all admissions in the City of Attleboro and the proportional increase in admissions reporting heroin and injection drug use, a factor driving increases in HIV.

